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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—An Hour in Skelton's
Tavern as it Was.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Rosalind.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Othello.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—Somerset East—
The Grub Street.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The House That Jack
Built—The House That Jack Built.

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calling on the Secretary of War for a list of all
the general officers of the army in commission at the
commencement of the present war and those since com-
missioned, the States in which they were born and from
which they were appointed, with a statement of their com-
missions, resignations, dismissals, deaths in the service, &c.,
after holding an executive session the Senate adjourned
till Monday.

In the House of Representatives the Speaker presented
the resolution of the New York Chamber of Commerce,
commendatory of Mr. Collins' scheme for a line of tele-
graph between Europe and the United States, via Liberia
and Behring Straits. The bill to give soldiers and sailors
householded on the confiscated estates of rebels was taken
up, and a long debate on it ensued. It was finally passed
by a vote of seventy-five in the affirmative to sixty-four
in the negative. The House then resumed the considera-
tion of the bill declaring the Camden and Atlantic, and the
Baltimore and Delaware Bay railroads national postal and
military routes. After an extended discussion a substitute
for the bill was adopted, and passed, by a vote of thirty-
five to twenty-seven. This substitute provided, in effect,
that every railway company in the United States whose
road it operated by steam is authorized to carry over
and send all freight, mail, passengers, government sup-
plies and troops, from one State to another, and receive
compensation therefor. The House adjourned without
transacting any other business.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen were in session yesterday, but
the business transacted was made of a routine nature.
His Honor the Mayor sent in a communication recom-
mending the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the
meeting of fairs within the city limits, which was referred
to the Committee on Public Health. Mayor Gunther
signed the tax levy for the present year, and in announc-
ing that fact stated that he was induced to do so by a
sense of justice to the numerous persons who have claims
against the city. He disapproves of the action of the
Common Council in striking out the appropriations for the
Blind Mechanics' Institution and the Inebriate Asylum,
recommends the judicious expenditure of the public mo-
neys by several practical suggestions, and calls upon the
Common Council to aid him in the work of retrenchment.

A resolution adopted by the A. D. M. relative to lay-
ing out a portion of the Park as a parade ground for the
First Division of the militia, gave rise to a lengthy dis-
cussion, which resulted in the motion being lost. Several
members voted against it, believing that they had no
power to grant such a privilege, and a resolution asking
the Corporation Council's opinion upon the legality of the
matter was proposed and lost. A large number of general
orders were passed, and, after a lengthy session, the
Board adjourned till Monday.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was
held at one o'clock yesterday, to hear the report of the
committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider
the recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in
relation to the applicability of the law imposing a tempo-
rary increase of fifty per cent duty on all foreign impor-
tations for the period of sixty days. The question in dis-
pute between the merchants and the Treasury Depart-
ment is, whether goods bonded previous to the passage of
the law are subject to the same duty as goods im-
ported subsequent to the passage of the act. A memo-
rial was submitted by the committee, which was referred
back to the same committee, with power to correct its
phrasingology and forward it to Washington, asking
Congress to interpret the law, and to designate at
what date the same went into effect, and whether goods,
the duties upon which were paid before the bill was
signed by the President, can be held liable for the pay-
ment of the extra duty. The opinion of the Chamber
was that the law was unjust and oppressive, and should
be amended so as to operate equitably on those who
are affected by its provisions.

The remains of Major General Sedgwick arrived in this
city yesterday morning, in charge of a few officers of his
staff, and were placed in the Governor's Room, which
was visited by hundreds of people. The body will be
taken to Cornwall, Conn., to-day for interment. General
Sedgwick had ordered the Eighth Regiment National Guard
to parade as an escort.

The forty-eighth anniversary of the American Bible
Society was held yesterday morning in Irving Hall
at ten o'clock, the President, James Lenox, Esq., in the
chair. The meeting was opened by Bishop James, after
which the reports were read, setting forth that the in-
come of the society during the year had been \$500,000
from sales of books, donations and legacies, and that the
total income was \$1,250,000. The total income of the
society of money and books were \$131,144.55, and
for foreign work \$30,063.92. Twenty-eight new auxi-
liaries had been recognized, ninety-five directors and 1,028
members constituted. Books printed, 1,592,196;
books issued, 1,500,578. The aggregate issues of the
last three years, 3,775,119. Total since the commencement
of the society, excluding foreign distribution, 18,324,296.
Number of agents, thirty-eight, of which seven were
abroad, and twelve new agents had been appointed.

The American Congregational Union held its annual meet-
ing last evening in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, when brief
patriotic speeches were made by the Rev. Henry Ward
Becher, Dr. Bacon, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. Mr.
Bostwick, George Thompson, of England, and the Rev. Dr.
Kirk, of Boston. Our sketch of the speeches is crowded
out by the war news.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the American Tem-
perance Union was held at Irving Hall last evening.
Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, President, in the
chair. Resolutions were passed thanking the President
and the military authorities for the protection they had
given the troops against those who would tempt and
delude them by the intoxicating cup. Addresses were
delivered by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, Dr. Marks, Rev.
Mr. Strieby, Jas. A. Briggs and others, and the invari-
able Hutchinson Family wound up the proceedings with a
patriotic song. The attendance was rather small.

Travellers from the Loyal National Association held their second
annual meeting yesterday morning at the Church of the
Puritans. Lengthy resolutions, pledging themselves, not
to the support of the government, but to never rest until a
new nation and a new constitution to suit their own pen-
sions were raised from the ruins of our present dis-
tricted country, were adopted. Addresses were delivered
by Wendell Phillips, George Thompson, Lucius Mott and
Eugene L. Rose, all more or less expressing their ap-
proval of the resolutions, and dissatisfaction with the ac-
tions of the administration. No business was transacted,
and after the delivery of the addresses the meeting ad-
journed.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Tammany Society
was celebrated last evening at the Old Wigwag,
in accordance with a time-honored custom. Grand
Sachem Purdy presided, and performed the interesting
ceremony of installing the new sachems and officers.
The building is undergoing a course of thorough
renovation, but owing to the present proposed in-
ability to have the hotel in a condition to furnish the
necessary accommodations the usual banquet was omitted.
The following sachems and officers were duly in-
stalled, after which the meeting adjourned.—Sachems:
Isaac Bell, Daniel E. Delavan, Charles G. Cornell, Matthew
T. Brennan, Douglas Taylor, Peter B.weeney, John E.
Develin, William M. Tweed, James B. Nicholson, Edward
Cooper, John T. Hoffman, Albert Cardozo, John Clancy,
Treasurer—Henry Vandewater. Secretary—Casper G.
Childs. Sagamore—George S. Messervy. Winkids—
Stephen C. Durvas.

The second day session of the Spiritualists' Convention
was held yesterday at Ocean Hall, and was not
characterized with entire harmony. The discordant ele-
ment, slightly perceptible on Wednesday, was more
turbulent yesterday, and called frequently on the nerve
of the chairman. The main business of the day was an
address by Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. Rile; a religious poem
by Professor Hamilton, which created considerable stir,
and a resolution recognizing the reported great spiri-
tual phenomena. The third day of the session will com-
mence at half past ten this morning.

appointment of a collector of the Lawrence estate, on
the ground that it would involve an unnecessary expense
to the estate, which the Surrogate says appears to be
now in safe hands.

The stock market, so far as the railroad list was con-
cerned, with the exception of Harlem, was not so strong
yesterday morning as at the opening of the day previous,
and prices gave way a little. The miscellaneous list, how-
ever, was firm at advanced quotations. Gold opened at
176, and closed at 173½. Government securities were
steady, but the demand was light. Money continued
easy at the ruling rate of interest—six per cent.

Scarcely anything was talked of in business places yester-
day but the great battle and Union victories in Vir-
ginia. Scarcely any business was done, except in a few
commodities. Owing to the continued fluctuations in
gold, &c., nearly all articles were more or less nominal,
and both buyers and sellers were reluctant to name
prices at which they would operate. Petroleum con-
tinued firm under a fair demand. Cotton was steady.
On "Change there was a movement in wheat for export,
and the sales were the largest for many weeks. The
receipts were heavy, reaching nearly two hundred thou-
sand bushels; but as a considerable portion of this had
been sold previous to arrival, the market was not de-
pressed by the increased supply. Flour was without
decided change, though more active. Corn and oats
were firmer, while other cereals were dull. Pork opened
firm, and sales of mess were effected for July as high as
\$31, but the market closed tamely. Lard was easier,
and other provisions without decided change. Freight
was more active, and large engagements of wheat,
comprising some hundred and fifty thousand bushels, were
made to Great Britain at improved rates. Whiskey was
without important change.

Our Operations in Virginia—Absolute Victory Certain.

We have abundant reason to believe that it
will not "take all summer." Events in the
great drama in progress south of the Rappahannock
follow one another with terrible rapidity, and
the catastrophe is certainly near. General
Lee had at the commencement of this great
series of battles rather less than one hundred
thousand men. His losses in killed and
wounded, through six days of persistent com-
bat, were equal to ours; his losses by prisoners
and stragglers were much greater; and it is not
likely that he had left more than sixty thou-
sand men at the close of the sixth day.

On the seventh day (yesterday) by a bril-
liant exploit of the Second corps of the Army
of the Potomac, Lee lost a whole division,
numbering three thousand men, taken prison-
ers, including a major general and two brigadi-
ers, together with twelve pieces of cannon.
He has been compelled to announce to his
army that his communications with Rich-
mond were cut, and that there were no rations;
and if there are no rations there are per-
haps not many cartridges. All that is left,
then, of the rebel army of Northern Virginia
is a broken, disheartened, hungry and worn out
agglomeration of less than sixty thousand men.
How much longer they can stand the per-
sistent onslaught of our victorious troops the
reader can readily judge when told that troops
who depended alone upon discipline and or-
ganization for their excellence fall all at once
when they fail at all on these points. Making
due allowance for exaggerated reports, it
seems safe to assume that the great ordeal of
seven days' battle has left Lee's army used up.
After that same army had fought seven days on
the Peninsula, it was compelled to retire to
Richmond, unable to seize the victory that its
commander believed to be within his grasp.
We believe that the seventh day has even more
completely destroyed its power now than it
did then.

News from General Sheridan, in command
of the cavalry corps, tells us who it is that has
interrupted Lee's communications with his
capital. Our cavalry, under this energetic
leader, had turned the enemy's right wing,
gotten in his rear, broken up the railroad,
destroying cars, locomotives and commissary
stores, and spreading consternation through-
out the country and in the rebel army. All this
must tend to further the demoralization of
the shattered remnant of the rebel army that
still holds together, and gives cumulative evi-
dence that Lee's army must go to pieces soon.
No army, with such difficulties, and so beset
front and rear, can fight much longer than
Lee's army has now fought.

We give in our Supplement to-day a full
and clear map of the theatre in which the opera-
tions of the Army of the Potomac have been
carried on. It illustrates admirably the letters
of our various correspondents descriptive of
the positions of the various corps of the two
armies, as well as the relations to each other of
the fields of battle in the Wilderness and at
Spotsylvania Court House.

General Butler makes good progress appar-
ently in carrying out his part of the great
plan. He is within three miles of Petersburg,
and inside the first line of works by which the
enemy had expected to cover that place.
Beauregard occupies Petersburg with twenty-
five thousand men, and General Butler, it is
expected, will not only be able to keep Beaure-
gard from reaching Richmond with this heavy
reinforcement for Lee, but may also be able to
capture the whole force; for Beauregard is
without supplies to sustain his men for any
length of time, and his lines of communication
have all been cut by General Kautz.

Both this operation of General Kautz and
the similar one of Sheridan in the rear of Lee's
army are likely to have a great effect upon
the result of the contest. By these operations
Richmond, Lee and Beauregard have been
separated from one another and prevented
giving mutual support in any way, and been
compelled to stand and fight alone.

Two intercepted letters—one written by a
member of the rebel Congress and the other
by the chief clerk of the rebel War Depart-
ment—given in another column, present a
good view of the ideas of the rebel leaders,
and show what a blow Grant's great advance
has been, and how completely it has broken
up the whole plan of operations that the enemy
had laid out for the spring and summer. The
rebel member of Congress, considering it pos-
sible that the communications between Rich-
mond and the Southern States might be cut,

sees in that the forced abandonment of
Virginia by General Lee, whose army other-
wise "cannot be provisioned for three months."
The War Department official states Gen. Lee's
plan to be the invasion of the North with one
hundred and fifty thousand men, leaving in the
intrenchments at Richmond, or on the North
Anna, thirty thousand men. With this plan he
says that Davis and the rest are delighted, and
that it will certainly be carried out, "unless,
unfortunately, the enemy advances before Lee
is ready." Grant's crushing and terrible on-
slaught has pretty well broken up all these
plans. Richmond is severed from the South,
and even if Lee can get to that city he cannot
possibly stay there.

Owing to the destruction of the Western
wires by a heavy storm, there is no later news
from General Sherman's army.

THE ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL FOR SICK AND
WOUNDED.—The Legislature at the last session
passed a law giving the trustees appointed by
the will of Mr. Roosevelt full authority and
power to carry out its provisions in the erec-
tion of a hospital for the treatment of sick and
wounded persons. Judge Roosevelt, we be-
lieve, is President of the Board, and they have
one million of dollars to expend for that pur-
pose. We understand that the trustees intend
to commence operations immediately, with a
view to be in a condition to take charge of
some of our wounded soldiers who have been
disabled in fighting the battles of the country—
to relieve the sufferings of those heroes who
left home and all that is dear to them and
faced the cannon of the enemy that the Union
might be maintained and the nation survive.
It is stated that the trustees are about to
apply to the Corporation for real estate for
a site on which to erect their
buildings. There can be no doubt that
a site will be furnished by the city; for
certainly no official can refuse to give his ad-
dition to such a praiseworthy and noble object.
In our opinion no place is more suitable for
such a hospital than Hamilton square. That
location, in the first place, is one of the best
that can be had in the city. The plot of ground
intended and set apart for that square, lying,
as it does, adjacent to the Park, is not needed
for a public park, and cannot be put by
the city to a better use than the erection of
the Roosevelt Hospital. It is a healthy loca-
tion, and everything about it especially fits it
for the site of an institution of this kind. We trust
that the city authorities will move in this at
once, and we have no doubt that their ac-
tion will be followed by aid from Congress,
and that before many months roll round the
Roosevelt Hospital will be a reality, and not a
project talked of to be built in the future. Let
there be no delay in this matter, and the city
can soon boast of one of the finest hospitals in
the country, and a vast amount of suffering
among our gallant wounded soldiers will be
prevented. When this war commenced our sol-
dier citizens were among the first to rally for
the defence of the nation; our capitalists were
the first to step forward and furnish the funds
to carry on the war. Now let that record be
followed by their being the first to erect a per-
manent hospital to take care of those who have
been wounded on the battle field.

THE CLOSING UP OF THE GREAT GANSEVOORT
SWINDLE.—Comptroller Brennan has been or-
dered by a mandamus from one of our
courts to issue his bonds for six hundred and
fifty thousand dollars, the amount involved in
what is known as the great Corporation Gansevoort
swindle. The swindle originated over
the old Fort Gansevoort property, which was
presented to the Corporation, and sold and re-
sold, and fought over and about, until finally
the question of right in the matter has reached
its present apparent solution. Mr. Brennan
must issue his bonds, of course, and the only
remedy now for the public interest lies with
the Mayor. If the Mayor will take a high posi-
tion in this matter, and refuse to sign the bonds,
the money cannot be paid, and all the courts in
the country can do no more than send the
Mayor to prison. It remains to be seen, there-
fore, whether Mr. Gunther has the elevation of
character to do an honest thing, and go to prison
for it. There is hope that he has. He has re-
cently shown himself to be possessed of high
moral courage, and evinced the disposition to
look keenly after the public interests. He
and Boole have lately stopped fighting one
another, and have combined for the removal of
nuisances—a noble team for the purpose.

A QUARTET OF AMINAB SLEEKERS.—There
are four journals published in this city—one
British, one French and two so-called demo-
cratic—which must be noted for their extraor-
dinary humanity. It is remarkable that this
feeling breaks forth with more than usual
vigour whenever the Union forces are success-
ful. On these occasions the journals we refer
to are filled with homilies about the fearful
slaughter of men. They weep and groan over
the wounded and the dead, and hope—oh! so
sincerely—that this may be the last of the war.
These same journals, however, can never see
this thing in the same light when the rebels
have the advantage. They palliate the mas-
sacre—the cold-blooded butchery—at Fort
Pillow of a surrendered garrison; they never
could give credence to the barbarous treat-
ment of our prisoners in rebel dungeons, and
have often indulged in high-flown threats as to
that "last ditch" to which the chivalry of the
South would retire and die. We would suggest
to two of these journals less concern about the
humanity of the war, and more about the parties
they represent.—Jeff. Davis and Louis Na-
poleon—the interests of both of these indi-
viduals